

**ERRATA SHEET
FOR
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
REGION 9, SAN DIEGO REGION
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
ORDER NO. R9-2005-0091
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0107336**

The following changes are recommended for tentative Order No. R9-2005-0008. The deleted text is shown by *strikethrough* and the added is *underlined* text.

The subsequent numbering and minor typographic editing such as table of contents and page numbering will be completed after the adoption of the tentative Order.

Tentative Order

Modify Finding II.B as noted.

B. Facility Description. The Discharger owns and operates an aquatic amusement park that houses various marine animals. The Discharger proposes to discharge up to 9.36 MGD of wastewater from exhibit pools, intermittent flows during pool draining and cleaning operations, runoff from landscape irrigation, facility wash down water. Storm water is discharged from the facility during rain events. The Discharger pumps seawater from Mission Bay through 2 intake structures (East and West) for use in its mammal pools, aquaria, and other exhibits. Prior to discharge into Mission Bay, the effluent is directed to one of two treatment systems operated by the Discharger. The East and West Effluent Treatment facilities are chlorination/dechlorination treatment systems. The wastewater is filtered via 1" screens, and diversion chambers transfer the water to chlorine contact chambers. Sodium hypochlorite is injected at three prechlorination points in each collection system prior to the contact chamber. A final sodium hypochlorite injection point is located just prior to the contact chamber. Residual chlorine is neutralized prior to discharge to Mission Bay by the injection of sodium ~~bisulfate~~ bisulfite (West side) or sodium ~~sulfate~~ sulfite (East side). The combined treated wastewater is discharged to Mission Bay through two outfalls. Outfall No. 001 (East) has a maximum discharge rate of 3.24 MGD and is located at 32° 46' 03" North latitude and 117° 13' 33" ~~Seconds~~ West longitude. Outfall No. 002 (West) has a maximum discharge rate of 6.12 MGD and is located at 32° 46' 04" North latitude and 117° 13' 40" West longitude.

Modify Section III.C Discharge Prohibitions as noted.

- B. Aquaria and pool draining operations are prohibited ~~upon the commencement of~~ during a storm water by-pass discharge event. The discharge must minimize the use of the storm water by-passes at Outfall Nos. 001 and 002.

Modify Section XI.3.a.i Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plan as noted.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Best Management Practices Plan.

The Discharger shall establish and implement a best management practices (BMP) plan to reduce pollution to Mission Bay and minimize pollutants contact with storm water. The best management practices shall be continued from the current Order. The following BMPs shall be conducted to maximize capture and treatment of any wastewater, and reduce or eliminate any mixing with storm water:

- i. Aquaria and pool draining activities shall be halted ~~upon commencement of~~ during a storm water by-pass discharge event.

Modify Attachment F, Section VII.Ba.i Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention as noted.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

- a. The Discharger shall establish and implement a best management practices (BMP) plan to reduce pollution to Mission Bay and minimize pollutants contact with storm water. The best management practices shall be continued from the current Order. The following BMPs shall be conducted to maximize capture and treatment of any wastewater, and reduce or eliminate any mixing with storm water:
- i. Aquaria and pool draining activities shall be halted ~~upon commencement of~~ during a storm water by-pass discharge event.

Modify Attachment E, Section V.B as noted below.

B. Chronic Toxicity

Critical life stage toxicity tests shall be performed to measure chronic toxicity (TUc). Testing shall be performed using methods outlined in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating*

the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (Chapman, G.A., D.L. Denton, and J.M. Lazorchak, 1995) or *Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests Developed by the Marine Bioassay Project* (SWRCB, 1996).

Chronic toxicity is to be calculated using the following formula:

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEL}$$

Where: No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test as listed in Appendix II of the 2001 Ocean Plan.

Other tests may be used, if they have been approved for such testing by the State Water Resources Control Board. Dilution and control water should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. The Discharger shall meet the chronic toxicity effluent limitation after initial dilution of the effluent has taken place. The chronic toxicity test species are listed in *Table 4. Approved Tests for Chronic Toxicity*.

A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with the chronic toxicity objective. The test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate and an aquatic plant. After initial screening, monitoring may be reduced to the most sensitive species. Dilution and control water should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters or from another saltwater source such as filtered seawater from Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

Modify Attachment E, Section IX.A.2 as noted below.

2. Receiving water. A monitoring ~~station~~ location shall be established 50 feet from each outfall (R-001 and R-002).

Modify Attachment E, Section IX.C as noted below.

C. Special Studies

Core monitoring may include intake monitoring, effluent monitoring, receiving water monitoring, and groundwater monitoring. This Order includes core monitoring for influent and effluent. In addition to core monitoring requirements, the Discharger may be required to conduct additional monitoring. Special studies are intended to be short-term and designed to address specific research or management issues that are not

addressed by the routine core monitoring program. The Discharger shall implement special studies as directed by this Regional Board.

The Discharger shall participate and coordinate with state and local agencies and other dischargers in the San Diego Region in development and implementation of a regional monitoring program for Mission Bay as directed by this Regional Board. The intent of a regional monitoring program is to maximize the efforts of all monitoring partners using a more cost-effective monitoring design and to best utilize the pooled resources of the region. During a coordinated sampling effort, the Discharger's sampling and analytical effort may be reallocated to provide a regional assessment of the impact of discharges to the receiving water.